

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 5th JULY, 1866.

DEATHS.

On the 1st July, aged 8 months, FANNY ROBERT ARCHER, infant, son of D. R. Crawford.
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 25th June, HENRY BATA, Seaman, unemployed.
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 4th July, JAMES BRON, a Citizen of the U. S. of America.

ECCHOES OF THE WEEK.

The rebels at Chinkiang—Capture of the capital of Kanuh—Victory of imperialists at Tan-yuan-siao—Japan—Depression at Tientsin—Kiaochow telegraph—Shanghai, withdrawal of half impost in French Concession—Shipping losses at Foochow and Amoy—Hongkong, stoppage of the Agra Bank—Piracy—The Agra and Commercial Bank affair—The Itzehoe question and the 20th Regt.

AGAIN has news arrived that Chinese rebels are devastating the unhappy country nearly opposite CHINKIANG and some forty miles inland a large body is reported to be amassing itself. In KANSU Lanchow has fallen before the victorious arms of the turbulent Mahomedans while the imperialists seem to have disappeared from the scene as if by the stroke of Harlequin's wand. Near TAN YUEN SIAO however the "ever victorious" braves seem to have had the best of it, a body of 6,000 NIEN FUI having been forced to retire with some loss. From JAPAN there is no public news of any interest and Peking seems to have not yet thrown off its winter sleep for nothing has been heard of any events there for several months. At TIENTSIN we learn that the late commercial news has had a very depressing effect on the market for Grey Shirtings. A somewhat undignified ending to the sentence it will strike uncommercial readers. Still Grey Shirtings are one of the means whereby it has pleased providence (via the Anglo Saxon race) to cause the dollar to circulate, so we are all bound to pay attention to such an announcement.

The KIAOCHOW telegraph seems capable of doing a good deal but has as yet effected very little; the telegraphs hitherto received have been either false or obscure but this probably arises from a little want of organization at the European end of the line.

From SHANGHAI itself the only news of importance is the partial resumption of business by the Chinese shopkeepers in the French concession. The imports have been reduced by one half and this has reassured some of the natives. It seems that the whole affair has been mismanaged; either the impost should not have been made at all or if made should have been well considered; and once imposed the tax should have been maintained. Precedents are everything to the Chinaman and the present case will give rise to future trouble when it appears that the French barbarians can be coerced into altering their regulations.

From POONTOV and AMOY the only news relates to shipping; the *Minerva* grounded at the former place and was irretrievably damaged; while the American schooner *Golden Perle* has been totally lost near Amoy. Pirates are reported to be hovering near Foochow.

From CANTON there is no news whatever.

At Hongkong we have had a week of monetary excitement. The *Agamemnon* which arrived on the 29th ultimo brought news of the suspension of the Agra and Masterman's Bank and the Manager of the Hongkong branch immediately issued a notification to the effect that the establishment would close for the present so far as issue was concerned. The Chinese became greatly alarmed and with a good many Europeans made a run on the other Banks. The Oriental is said to have behaved in a very creditable manner by cashing the paper of one or two other Banks and this went far to reassure the frightened holders. All danger of a rush is apparently now over but great inconvenience must result from the stoppage of the Agra even if no eventual loss be sustained by depositors. The Mail Steamer *Benares* which arrived yesterday brought telegrams to the effect that the shareholders had resolved on voluntary liquidation.

The only new political telegram by the mail is one dated 12th June to the effect that the Austrians had evacuated Holstein. Telegrams to the 14th from Bombay and Calcutta bring sad news of the state of the money market, heavy failures and great consternation being reported.

Piracy has again reared its ugly head in Hongkong waters. There has been a preliminary examination of the rascals captured who were concerned in the attacks on the *Carl* and *Conard*. The police seem to have shown great zeal and "saved" in their action about this affair. A report of the case will be found in our columns. As to the Paksi affair the mandarin garrison is reported to be nowhere and the squadrons have returned to their old station in as great force as ever. The supposed murderer of the unfortunate Mrs. Mayer has been fully committed for trial at the next sessions. If guilty it is to be hoped that he will un-

dergo the extreme penalty of the law with every mark of ignominy which may impress the Chinese mind with foreign opinion as to the enormity of his crime.

The Governor has granted permission for the temporary erection of the proposed new swimming bath. H. E. appears to have done this, although his private judgement did not approve of the plan, and his consideration will be appreciated.

We omitted to mention in our last issue that the money in dispute between the Commercial and Agra Banks was paid over by the Colonial Treasury to the latter, thus it would seem vindicating the action taken by Mr. Anderson. In the present disturbed state of banking affairs it is to be hoped that the personal matter will be allowed to drop. There is quite enough to do in other matters to employ the gentlemen of the long robe pretty extensively and as both are now suspended, shareholders are likely to suffer more than they wish under any circumstances.

Two articles relative to the Japan itzabu exchange have appeared during the last week in the columns of the *Evening Mail* as also a letter addressed to that paper stating that the Japanese government were satisfied with the documents they signed and that the officers and men had (with one exception) no outstanding claims on the score of exchange. We shall publish all these documents in full in our overland issue but think it better to forego doing so to-day as the questions put in an article which appeared in last night's *Evening Mail* are as yet unanswered and it would be giving an unfair idea to the public to republish the articles as they at present stand. A question of this sort is a peculiarly difficult one for editorial judgment. If certain papers reflecting on any body of men are forwarded to a newspaper with undoubted guarantee for their truthfulness, it is shirking a public duty to refuse to publish them without of course that thereby individual wrong may be redressed. We have simply asked certain questions which, if every-thing has been fair and above board there can be no earthly objection to answering with a 'yes' or 'no' to each. Our contemporary in an article this morning appears rather to advise these questions being treated with contempt. Such may be the best course if our questions demand answers which it would be unpleasant to make public, but as the matter has already come before parliament it must finally be sifted even if the statements in a 'local journal' are ignored. Meantime we hold ourselves ready to publish any satisfactory refutation which may be sent us in the fullest manner, and—more than that—to aid in tracing the source whence such statements emanated if they be proved false and not based on reasonable grounds.

Our readers may recollect that on the departure of Mr. Hart for England we alluded to the danger besetting the so-called Chinese mission on their appearance in the European world, and pointed out the unfavourable impression regarding our own position amongst the Governments of Europe which would be produced on the minds of the Chinese authorities should a true report reach them of the folly, official and unofficial, which we predicted would be displayed in their reception. We regret to learn by the *London and China Express* that our predictions have been verified and that the good sense of the English and French gentlemen accompanying them have been the only means of preserving these Chinese from being actually "killed with kindness." Such a journal as the *London and China Express* should manage to obtain reliable information on such topics but it seems to fall in with the popular mood for lionizing anything strange and pig-tailed and applies to *Ping-ta-lao-ye* (the last three syllables having somewhat more force than our "Esquire") the same title—that of *ta-jen*—which is applied to our own representatives and officials of the highest rank in China. Their remarks about the "interesting appearance" of the young Chinese &c., &c., are amusing as showing how unfamiliar such animals are to the correspondent who deluged his readers with such paragraphs.

We cannot but protest against the foolish conduct of those at home who are thus, unconsciously no doubt, doing their best to damage the establishment of a satisfactory mission from China to Great Britain. If, as may be presumed, the Native authorities receive on Ping's return a tolerably truthful report of the reception he has met with, their first impulse will be to feel a sort of contempt for those who have, according to their own ideas—loved their dignity so far as to publicly receive a diplomatically unaccredited agent with the courtesy shown by the Chinese to none but their own countrymen. In China the pettiest

of Mandarins has been thought good enough to meet and confer with our own Admirals, Generals and Ambassadors. With us our Minister for Foreign affairs has been contented to receive a small official on terms of equality. The natural inference which the Chinese will draw from this will be that it is perfectly unnecessary to accredit any one of acknowledged high rank as Ambassador to a European state. If a coolie may stand in the presence of European Royalty. If a Ningpo junkman may be presented *in propria persona* to Her Majesty. If the native Secretary of a foreign official may sit on terms of equality with a minister of state, and half a dozen little boys the sons of petty tradesmen and servants may be fêted and caressed till their poor little pigtails fairly stand on end with astonishment at the treatment they receive—it will obviously be foolish to endanger the lives or comfort of any of the grandees of the empire by compelling them to visit Europe when their head servant's precocious sons will do just as well.

It may seem that we are unduly harsh in thus speaking. But we would draw attention to the fact that the "mission" possesses just enough official character to come to much harm under this pot-pigtail system. Were Ping merely a respectable Chinese of the same social standing in his own country as our middle class population, travelling for pleasure, any civilities he received not absolutely outrageous would be all very well. He is sent however, as a 'feeler' to judge of the disposition of the barbarian nations when seen in their true colors at their own homes. Particular care is therefore necessary in teaching him and his pupils that he is, diplomatically speaking, a nobody, and that all the attentions he receives are dictated by our natural friendliness to strangers and do not arise from an ignorance on our part of his true position. The Asiatic cannot comprehend our system of Government when the greatest men are accessible to the public, and connects seclusion with rank and influence. Our best hopes that Mr. Ping will not be quite spoiled lie in the fact that the European gentlemen who accompany him know China well, but even their efforts may be frustrated if our highest officials vie with the young ladies who want "just a look off that duck of a pigtail."

From our LONDON Correspondent.

LONDON, 26th May, 1866.

The crisis has assumed formidable proportions in the financial world although, happily, commerce and trade seem far less affected by the shock than was to be anticipated. The telegrams will have informed you of the events of the eleventh instant. *Black Friday* as it was appropriately called and a day or two afterwards we had the following serious list of failures:

Overend Gurney & Co.,	£13,000,000
Peto & Betts,	4,000,000
Imperial Mercantile Bank,	200,000
Consolidated discount Association,	250,000
English Joint Stock Bank,	800,000
Wakfield, Nash & Co. (Liverpool),	1,000,000
Commercial Bank Corporation of India,	1,000,000
Total,	£20,750,000

The deficit expected on that account being from 60 to 70 per cent. The difficulties of Peto and Betts, have been long known and the failure caused no surprise. The managers of the Commercial Bank of India are greatly blamed for the course they have pursued, and the failure is attributed to their want of skill and nothing else.

The government was compelled to suspend the operation of the Banks Charter, and the opinion of the great majority of the financial world is decided against any attempt on the part of the authorities to control the money market. It is true that certain very influential persons patronise the system, and this is one of the strongest arguments against it with the majority. "If it were good for finance in general," say they, "the leading financiers would not be so favorably inclined towards it." A hard assertion which one would like not to endorse.

Of the stoppages which have taken place since the above list was made up the following are the chief:—The European Bank, a new concern, not in a very bad case it is said; Gullatly, Hankey and Sewell; Robinson, Sutherland & Co. of Mining Lane; Robinson, Corryton & Co., bankers and brokers of Manchester; Hallett, Ommann & Co., bankers and navy agents. The run on the Bank was terrible, Lombard street was only maintained in business condition by the efforts of numbers of policemen but the storm was borne without much injury. It was otherwise on the stock exchange the real test of the evil, where the brokers and jobbers came in for the effect of the system, and lots of principals having levanted the unfortunate agents collapsed.

The India and China Banks have been seriously affected by the panic, but with the exception of the one already referred to, no disaster has occurred. The annual meeting of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan took place the other day when there was almost a row but the complainants were completely out-voted.

The principal cause of all this mischief was undoubtedly over speculation, and Overend, Gurney & Co. being the very nucleus of financial speculation, their actual condition becomes a matter of in-

tense interest; at first a deficit of four or five millions was talked off, but the statement put forth places matters in a much less disastrous light. According to this statement, which caused a rise of 9/8 in the assets amount to about twenty million millions, and the liabilities to twenty one millions. The disaster is attributed to the company having accepted as good from the old firm of Overend Gurney & Co., more than three millions of very doubtful securities.

The position of Peto, Betts & Co., is so much regretted that half-a-million of money was subscribed by private friends to save the concern but it was not thought advisable to accept the offer in the present state of things. The debts and liabilities are put down at about four millions and the assets at £200,000 less. It will be some time however before the property can be realized.

The policy of setting Overend Gurney & Co. on foot again is now under consideration and the idea seems to be received with considerable favour.

I should mention that the Bank of London has been compelled to amalgamate with one of the other great banking establishments.

The stock market was of course seriously affected at the commencement of the crisis, but consols have borne the shock well and shown nearly all their extraordinary elasticity. This is a cheering fact, but you may suppose that trade and commerce do not expect much aid from the money market at a moment when discount and interest range between ten and twelve per cent.

Whitsuntide and Black Friday have almost made us careless of the news that the three great powers have agreed to a conference, and that Austria, Prussia and Italy are inclined to try and arrange matters around a table has done away, for the moment, with the necessity for getting excited upon the late expected war. It is not that we here have the fullest confidence in the assertions of all the parties to the affair but the promise of an arrangement easily fulfils our hearts as full of other matters, the Germans and Italians, and even the French are determined on cutting each others throats and blowing each others brains out we are very sorry for the fact but, as perhaps they will think better of it, and put off the madness to some other season, we lay the subject on one of the shelves in our memory till we have more time to think about it, or are forced to do so.

As usual upon these occasions there are all kinds of reports about one being that a secret treaty gives Luxembourg and Saragorick to France, and another that a similar understanding with Italy will add the island of Sardinia to the Empire.

The way in which the various reigning families are set at cross purposes by the quarrel in Germany is curiously illustrated by the following facts: The daughter of the Queen of England is the heiress to the throne of Prussia, and she and her husband the Prince are known to be opposed to the policy of the present minister; Queen Victoria addresses a private letter urging the King to beware of the dangers which surround the policy of the present cabinet at Berlin, or rather that of M. Bismarck, and almost at the same moment the brother of the late Prince Albert who holds a superior command in the Prussian Army asks the King to place him on active service in case of war.

A step which may lead to serious consequences has been taken by the Sultan who has consented to agree to the proposal of the Vice-roy of Egypt, in setting aside the old system of succession and declaring the son of the present Vice-roy heir in place of his uncle Mustafa Pacha. It is added that an increase in the tribute paid to Turkey by Egypt will take place in consequence.

The Spanish admiral has performed the grand feat of bombarding Valparaiso knocking all the public buildings to pieces and killing as far as we know, four persons. Not only is the act branded by all the world as barbarous but the English government accuses the Spanish authorities of having acted with bad faith in the matter; this accusation was referred to in the chamber at Madrid when the minister said that the measures taken against the American republics would be persevered in with energy.

The Fenians have actually done something at last, they have seized a small English schooner off the American coast and have restored her again! It seems the pirates got terrified. The idea was to draw the English men of war into collision with the American and thus convert the Fishery dispute into Fenian capital. Stephens has arrived in America and is about to reorganize the movement; he condemns the conduct of the leaders in the states and says that "neither Canada nor Fenian Ireland is the true object of the Fenians." The American government seems to have knocked up the Fenian movement on the Maine border and to have determined to put an end to all breaches of neutrality. Stephens tells his miserable dupes that they may yet be fighting in Ireland before the year is out, but all accounts agree that the eyes of the deluded subscribers are opened at last and that Fenianism is finished. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the leaders and followers especially, that such is the case.

The conflict between the president and his opponents seems to grow more violent, and certain loud-mouthed brawlers have talked of treason and indictment, but we know how very large a discount has to be made for American orators. There has been a conflict between the whites and blacks at Memphis, one of the former and fifteen of the latter having been killed, and many more wounded. Thirty houses were burned down.

The Federal circuit court has indicted Mr. Davis for treason, the bill being endorsed by the Grand Jury. The court stands adjourned to the first Tuesday in June.

The president has proclaimed the reduction of certain duties by a convention between Japan and the Washington government. Sheet lead, matting and other matters used in packing tea to be free of all duties; machinery, drugs, iron, tin, white sugar, glass, clocks, watches, wine, beer, &c. to pay only 5 per cent. The prohibition with respect to Opium to remain in full force.

Colonel Hobbs, whose conduct in Jamaica has been so severely commented on, has

committed suicide by leaping into the sea from the deck of a ship.

Now that Whitsuntide is passed and gone the representatives of the people at Westminster must buckle to their work for the session; there are no less than 44 bills waiting to be read a second time, 20 read and waiting to go through committee, and, altogether, 70 before the commons and 16 before the Lords.

There has been a sharp fight for the vacant seats at Nottingham, ending with the election of Mr. Osborne, and Lord Amberley, son of Earl Russell.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church met at Edinburgh on the 12th instant, and has just closed its sittings. The Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, minister at Claplaugh, was chosen moderator. The report on the statistics of the denomination showed that the number of congregations attached to the Synod was 592, an increase of 78 since 1856; that the membership had, within that period, risen from 152,622 to 172,762; that, excluding congregational gifts, the contributions per member amounted to 28s. 5d., or including legacies and personal donations, 30s. 6d.; the contributions for missionary objects had risen in seven years from 40,000l. to 51,000l. There were 285 stipends ranging from 90l. to 150l., while the other 307 ran from 150l. to 600l. The total number of ministers was 620, elders 4,466, preachers 105, students of divinity 134, Sunday school-teachers 8,977, scholars 72,501.

At a meeting of the Stirling Town-council, held on Monday evening, the provost reported that the sum required to finish the repairs on the Abbey Tower at Cambuskenneth in a satisfactory manner would amount to above 600l. The erection of a monument over the grave of James III., by command of Her Majesty, gave the tower an additional interest, and he thought it ought to be maintained in thorough repair. After some discussion it was agreed to a committee obtain take estimates for the laying in of two floors in the tower, and to report to next meeting.

Earl Dunmore has armed and equipped a hundred picked men to act as body guard to the Queen when she visits Balmoral; every man is full six feet high, it is said.

The Derby day was one of the most animated ever known. Lord Lyon won the great prize performing the distance in one second only more than the time taken by Gladstone and two seconds more than Blair Athol; the stakes amounted to 7,350l. and the bets were very heavy.

The Earl of Aberdeen amongst his other modes of acquiring practical knowledge of the world has just arrived at New Brunswick having worked his passage as a common seaman in the *Pomona*; neither the captain nor any one else on board had the slightest suspicion of the rank of the poor landman.

From our PARIS Correspondent.

PARIS, 26th May, 1866.

It appears that after all we are to have that long talked of novelty conference before a war, if not as many hope, instead of a war. England, France, and Russia invite Austria, Italy, Prussia, and the German confederation as a body to send delegates to try and arrange matters in Paris, and it is hoped that the meeting will take place in about a fortnight. Three days ago war was generally looked upon as inevitable, now the opinion seems to be that, in a regular way, it has almost become impossible. Austria has armed herself to the teeth and calmly waits to be attacked and the noisy Bismarck and his imperious master seem to hesitate, and no wonder, for, if report be true, the temper of the Prussians is such that an aggressive war against Austria is not at all unlikely to bring about a revolution at home. The dread of revolution is perhaps one of the finest checks in the world upon tyrants and their agents; the city is that it does not eradicate instead of giving rise to them again as in nine cases out of ten.

What the conference will produce should it meet, whether it will present war or not is of course a warmly debated question. Italy seems determined to fight, and people say that she must do so or go to pieces. While others strongly suspect that war will certainly cost her a limb or two—we know how little United Italy is loved by the statesmen of the continent. But Victor Emmanuel intends to brave all the chances, that is generally believed, and the most remarkable evidence in favour of that view is the making Garibaldi a General in the Italian Army and giving him 50,000 men, which are not unlikely to be raised to 100,000.

This fact has perhaps stopped the war or may stop it, for Italian republicanism is not more in favour than Prussian revolution; but a man like Garibaldi with 100,000 or half that number of men at his back is like a horse set free in a crowded street, no one can by any possibility guess how far he may run, which road he will take, and what mischief he may do, before he can be arrested. It may be argued that Garibaldi in accepting the position is bound by all the laws of military honour to obey orders, but when the blood is up, the head sometimes is carried away a little, and success is so generally approved that there is every inducement to take a daring course and cut down the bridge, especially when it is perfectly certain that nearly the whole of the Italian people are Garibaldians. Will a conference keep the scarlet shirts out of the Tyrol or Dalmatia? That is a serious question which is asked on all sides.

The German diet has decided unanimously that the states which have taken up arms shall be invited to say upon what conditions they will consent to lay them down again, and Austria and Prussia have promised to state their conditions at the meeting.

Prussia again brings forth the proposition of a German parliament and declares that nothing else will preserve Germany from war. This proposal is quoted as a proof of the desire of Prussia to see peace maintained, but people naturally smile at the idea of the King of Prussia and his Minister having any faith whatever in parliaments after the treatment which that of Prussia has received from their hands.

One of the best signs of the day is the countermanding of sixty-nine convoys which were to have been sent by the line of the Mein Weser to convey troops from the neighbourhood of the Rhine towards Thuringia and Saxony.

Such is the position of affairs at present and, unfortunately, the uncertainty has almost had an effect as war itself would have. Business is in a deplorable condition and everything of a speculative character, even of the best and safest kind is set aside; if mere schemes which occupy so large a space in the public eye, and which are as shallow as they are noisy could alone be

squashed a European war would not be too dear a price to pay for the blessing, but there is no such luck to be hoped for; side by side with true commercial speculation must follow, I suppose, have always that spurious, gambling speculation which produces every six or seven years a disarrangement of the whole financial and commercial system.

The *Moniteur* of this morning holds out a fair prospect of peace, if words mean anything; it says that France, England, and Russia are agreed upon the mode of preventing the war and now announce the questions which will be submitted to the conference, namely, that of Italy, of the Principalities of the Elbe, and of the reform of the German constitution. Consequently, the three governments have each sent invitations to Austria, Prussia, Italy, and the German confederation to take part in the Conference which will be held in Paris at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Layard is here as the special representative of the British Government, and it was he who has arranged the preliminaries of the conference with the French and Russian representatives.

Another good sign of the times is the continuance in the office of M. Fould and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who are both known to be entirely opposed to war, one on financial grounds the other on political opinion; should these two able Ministers quit the government, war will not be far off, at least in the universal opinion in well informed circles in Paris and throughout the Empire.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris from Italy, and the *Opinion Nationale* has become more belligerent since the arrival of its friend and patron, the stormy petrel for Prince Napoleon is known to be warlike in inverse ratio to his military experiences and political sagacity. With the exception of this paper and the *Siècle* nearly all the world here is against war, and this is vastly amusing to hear these despotic organs insist on war as necessary to preserve the stability of the Imperial Government. One is almost inclined to read their incursions backward as a necromancer does the Lord's prayer when he desires to conjure up the devil or his imps. It would be a sad day for France and Europe did the wisdom of these two journals rule the world.

Two papers have received warnings; the *Courrier des Bouches* for an article by M. Prévost Paradol who said that the Keil has fallen and went on to show that the coming war was simply a mode of rendering compression at home more complete; and the *Union de l'Ouest* for an article based on the same view.

Four journals have been prosecuted for publishing an account of certain proceedings in the Corps Legislatif before the official report was supplied to them. The news was perfectly true only the authority for its publication was wanting. The punishment awarded was a thousand francs in each case. There was an amusing feature in the case, namely, that the semi-official *Constitutionnel* was one of the culprits; this is like punishing the little toe for offending the body.

The political section of the Academy of Sciences moral and political, has been suppressed; life and Politics being merged in the title—Political economy and finance. The comment out of doors is that the suppression is perfectly logical, as Politics no longer exists for the public.

The Danubian principalities are playing the game of Poland over again and will continue to play till the world, disgusted with the tricks of the maulin, terminates its existence justly or otherwise. There has been a conference on the subject here when all but the Prussian representative agreed to a joint intervention on the part of Turkey and Russia; while this was going on the people of the provinces elect Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, an officer in the Prussian army, and he rushes over and takes possession at once. It is said that England, France, and Austria will protest against his enthronement. The line of partition on the Danubian soil is probably all but determined on. The Hospodar of these precious provinces must by law be a native, so the comic authorities of the country have just naturalized the father of Prince Charles who thus becomes a Roman by birth, a most characteristic *coup de theatre*. The last news is that a joint Russian and Turkish corps d'armee has taken possession until matters are settled to the satisfaction of the powers. General Kotzebue and Omer Pacha are in command of the combined forces, and are now in Moldavia. An awkward suspicion is abroad in consequence of Prince Charles being contented not only with Prussia, but also with the Murat family.

Two sons of Abd-el-Kader have just arrived here in order to study the civilization of Western Europe.

The eruption of the Isle of Santorin seems to be the result of extensive volcanic influences. Nice has felt shocks more than once, and last week was visited by two decided earthquakes though not violent. There have also been two at Marseilles sufficiently severe to cause considerable terror.

(From the "Evening Mail.")

We referred a few days ago to the grant of a portion of the inner harbor of Macao by the Governor of that Colony, and negotiations are now pending for its completion. As the reclaiming of the ground in question must be of great advantage both to the city of Macao itself and to all those who may be disposed to cooperate in it, it strikes us that the subject requires but to be known to be fully appreciated.

The space to be reclaimed consists of about 250 acres, the greater part of which does not require over 2 to 3 feet of filling up to bring it to the required level, while much of it requires less than one foot, and a considerable quantity of earth and stone, resulting from the late public improvements in Macao, is available and will be placed at the disposal of the undertaker of the scheme, by Governor AMARAL, free of expense.

We come now to those who may be disposed to occupy this reclaimed land, which it is proposed to appropriate both to building and agricultural purposes.

As regards Chinese, the main consideration with them, is the perfect security both to person and property, which they

have heretofore enjoyed.

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SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & TONS	RETO	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CORRESPONDENCE AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES OR
Steamers							
Aden	Andrews	B. str	700	June 26	P. and O. S. N. Co.	Hongkong	Early
Anna		B. str	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co.	Laid up	
Chusan	Schoon	B. str.	22	"	Trautmann and Co	Laid up	
Columbia	Stewart	B. str.	434	June 23	A. A. Reynolds	Nagasaki	Immed.
Continous	Ward	B. str.	600	May 24	Glover and Co		
Duplex	McKee	Oni-der	284	June 25	Chinese Government		
Espanera	Medan	Fr. str.	871	June 17	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	
Faust	Silva	Port. str.	340	May 15	A. A. Whaley		
Fire Queen	Gray	Am. str.	30	June 20	Russell and Co.	Laid up	
Grebe	Goodow	Port. str.	30	"	Wm. Pustan and Co	Laid up	
Itcheaw	Constock	B. str.	80	"	Capt. Patridge		
Pluto	Pike	B. str.		June 23	Chinese Government		
Shadesbury	Richards	B. str.	524	June 13	Shannon and Co		
Shane	Harmon	Am. str.	561	June 10	Ru sell and Co		
Shantung	Shy	B. str.	30	May 19	Trautmann and Co	Laid up	
Ta-pang-Nyo	Grindle	B. str.	107	June 23	John Burd and Co		
Tatung	Cook	Am. str.	107	June 10	H. Fogg and Co		
Taurine	Smith	B. str.	25	"	Russell and Co		
Tastiae	Tubbs	Am. str.	60	Feb. 19	G. Barnett and Co		
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	June 10	D. Sasson, Sons and Co		
Wampana	Earns	B. str.	116	"	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Yendo	Laity	B. str.	291	June 11	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am. sh.	1456	June 13	Ortiz and Co		
Agamemnon	George	B. sh.		June 9	Fratar and Co		
Amaraath	Wuhanen	Am. bk.	838	June 8	Fratar and Co		
Amiral Charner	Nidder	B. sh.	300	June 18	Fratar and Co	F. or charter	
Asopodis	Wheeler	B. sh.	592	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co		
Bertula & Pauline	Leaman	Am. sh.	276	June 28	Bour, Rubenec and Co	R. or charter	
Bien Hoa	Levan	Fr. bk.	344	June 1	Fratar and Co		
Bismarck	Doron	B. sh.	406	June 26	de-Ruue and Co		
Bolina	Russell	B. bk.	433	Aug. 25	"		
Buena Vista	Ayeras	Am. sh.	547	June 28	Aug. Heard and Co		
Burdwan	Douglas	B. sh.	803	Apr. 27	Jend and Co	London	Immed.
Caba	de la	B. bk.	306	June 1	Fratar, Rubenec and Co		
Cinderella	Williams	B. sh.	877	Apr. 6	Went and Co	London	Immed.
Cobang	Fullerton	B. bk.	350	June 5	Shum, brothers and Co	F. or charter	
Coral Wymph	Wheeler	B. sh.	790	June 1	Fratar and Co	London	Early
Croatia	Morrison	B. sh.	770	June 17	Livingston and Co	London	Early
Cyanne	Petreran	Am. b.	225	June 11	Flete, Notling and Co	Chetoo	
Delapenges	DuPont	Fr. bk.	300	June 15	Atker-		
De la	Loreto	B. str.	142	July 24	F. J. Camna and Co	Laid up	
Ellen Prowse	Macdonald	B. bk.	315	May 24	Ortiz	Manila	Early
Eliza	Alcina	Sp. bk.	245	June 2	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
Elizabeth	Moore	B. bk.	443	Apr. 9	Fratar, Wm. May and Co	F. or charter	
Exeter	Wheeler	B. bk.	385	May 11	Fratar, Wm. May and Co	Reaping	
Fay Yama	Thomson	B. bk.	558	May 21	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early

Guajara	De Ruffin	fr. bk.	276	May 9	Vaucher Freres	F. or charter
Helen Nicholson	talhiday	B. sh.	716	June 26	Shaw, Brothers and Co	
Hill, floor	London	B. sh.	1000	June 15	G. Layings on and Co	London Immedi.

William	Diamond	d. bk.	410	May 29 Smith Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Isabella	opper	h. bk.	1069	June 15 Frazer and Co	F. or charter	
J. R. Worcester	rown	h. sh.	821	May 31 J. J. Matheson and Co	London	Immed.
John Stanton, Jr	White	B. sh.	724	June 20 Frazer and Co		
Knight snowdown	Garbison	B. sh.	656	June 18 Borneo Company	F. or charter	
Keigh see	Ben. Whole	B. sr.	331	June 3 Trautmann and Co		

Libra	Dirksen	Du. bg.	240	May 24 T. Kro
Lizzie Allen	Dunn	R. sr.	325	June 22 Aug. 1

Margie Leslie	B. bk.	466	June 20	Frazier and Co	F. or charter	
Marie Laurie	Asvil	393	June 5	Frazier and Co	Amoy	Early
Maria Luisa	Anselago	576	June 10	Wong Hanbury and Co		
Moldavian	B. bk.	430	June 22	Matter		
Neptune	Parkiss	581	May 27	P. and O. S. N. Co.		
Oceanica	Wilson	3	May 29	Borneo company	F. or charter	
Usuari	Paton	8	May 29	A. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	Early
Pakwan	Swain	890	May 31	Gird and Co		
Peterborough	Orchard	580	June 18	Jar. M. theson and Co		
Petrel	Jorvis	8	May 31	Dent and Co	Laid up	
Princess	Jacobson	212	June 22	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Sailors Home	Myrant	8	June 22	Matter		
Samuel	B. bk.	428	June 5	Frazier and Co	F. or charter	
Sea Witch	Hughes	376	June 11	D. Sazona, S. and Co	F. or charter	
Simoda	Drysdale	5	June 20	Dowson Co		
Star of China	Hodge	708	June 20	Shillman and Co	London	Early
Trocholan	Fowler	8	May 23	P. R. Gamwell	Forerporter	
Tyeoon	Lewis	1171	Mar. 25	Bhain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
Valletta	Letter	352	June 9	G. G. Livingston and Co	F. or charter	
Vault	Savannah	58	June 9	Gaulther	S. K. Co. K. S. W. A.	Early
Westminster	Tomson	631	June 19	Blain, Tate and Co	London	
	Tovey		June 26	Smith, Kenned, and Co		

HANKOW.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERMED. DISPATCH
Ark	Lawrence	Hulk			Dr. Hinger and Co		
Chapeau	Lawrence	Hulk	703		A. Heard and Co		
					Shibb, Livingston and Co	London	

Fire Queen	Duncan	B. sh.	765		
Georgiana	Moore	Hulk			
Gossamer	Murphy	B. sh.	734		
Hesperia	Carrington	B. sh.	565		

	Mackellar and Co	
	Ballance & Hallam	
		London
		London

Lauderdale	Hutchins	B. sh.	851	Jar., Matheson and Co	London
Napoleon, III	Monat	B. sh.	780	Jardine Matheson & Co	London
Northern Light	Smith	Hulk		A. Heard and Co	
Sea Horse		Hulk		Dent and Co	
Sir Launcefot	McDonnal	B. sh.	882	Jar., M. Matheson and Co	London
Albion	Kerr R.N.	B.M.			

U. S. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
				Inc. B. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai

Algerine,	st. gun-ve.	3	30	Lieut. Hunt	Japan
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	3	30	Comr. J. R. Round	Japan
Banister,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrow,	sc. stm. corvt.	21	400	apt Boys	Shanghai
Basilisk,	pad. stm. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewitt V. C.	Shanghai
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g. b.	3	60		Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchaer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Ningpo
Cormorant,	sc. v. gun. va.	3	200	Comr. D. Broad	Japan
Coccyzeta,	st. gun-va.	4	200	Comr. A. G. R. Roe	Singapore
Cormandel,	pad. st. tender	—	150		Hongkong
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Swatow
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Swatow
Grasshopper	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Amoy
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Chinkiang
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Fubchau & Japan
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	Saff Comr. Thain	held for Amoy

Insolent,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Adams	Shanghai
Janus,	gun-boat,	40		Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Macao
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80		Hongkong
Manila,	sc. st. desp. ves.	—	70	J. R. Ryan	Hongkong
				W. J. Ryan, M.D.P.A.	Hongkong

Melville, Naval Hospital,	—	—	Mr. Bernart, M.B. Esq.	Hongkong
Opposum, Tender to	gun-boat.	3	60 Comr. St. John	Hongkong
H. M. S. Princess Charlotte,	sc. g. vessel	4	200 Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Osprey,	sc. atm. corr.	21	400 Capt. Haswell	Japan
Pelorus,	sc. st. sloop	17	200 Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Perseus,	Receiving ship.	12	— Comr. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte,	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400 Capt. W. G. Jones	{ Sailed for Japan via Shanghai
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C.B.	sc. survey.	17	06 Comr. Webb	New at Chusan Singapore
Rattler,	sc. st. sloop	17	100 J. W. Reed refitting	Hongkong
Littleham,	pad des.	6	250 Comr G. Suttle	Hongkong
Salamia,	sc. atm. corr.	15	400/Capt. R. W. Courtney	Japan
Seylla,	sc. desp. vessel	4	290 Comr. C. H. Bullock	{ Surv. serv. Japan just at Formosa
Serpent,	gun-boat.	1	80 Lieut. J. P. Kents	Ching kang foo Tientsin
Slaney,	gun-boat.	3	60 Lieut. Powys	Shanghai
Snop,	gun-boat.	3	60	Hongkong
Stearling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	40	Hongkong
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	40	Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat	3	40	Hongkong
Wezlee,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60 Lt. Doughy	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	40	Hongkong
Ycauy,	steam sloop	3	150 Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

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